Table 5.3: Agro-industrialization Programme Interventions and Respective Actors Interventions Actors Objective 1: Increase production and productivity 1) Strengthen agricultural research and technology development: a. Invest in new and rehabilitate old infrastructure for agriculture research including labouratories, offices, technology demonstration and training centres, etc. b. Undertake strategic recruitment and training agricultural research staff c. Strengthen research standards and quality assurance through formulation of regulations and enforcement. d. Establish climate smart technology demonstration and multiplication centres at all the ZARDIs and BTVET institutions engaged in agroindustry programmes for technology dissemination and commercialization. e. Establish and strengthen linkages between agricultural research institutions, BTVET institutions engaged in agro-industry and agro-industry enterprises. f. Upscale research on biofortification and the multiplication of nutrient dense food staples such as beans, cassava and sweet potatoes, rice, among others. MAAIF, MOICT, NITAU, NARO, Universities, Academic and vocational institutions, Professional bodies, International research organizations, CSOs, Public Research organizations 2) Strengthen the agricultural extension system a. Operationalize agricultural extension system. b. Develop and operationalize an ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision and traceability system. c. Scale-up innovative extension models such as nucleus farmers in all agroecological zones. d. Incorporate BTVET institutions into the agricultural extension system to ensure that what is taught in these institutions is adopted and utilised by farmers. BTVET institutions with large acreages of land to be used as demonstration centres. e. Strengthen the research-extension-farmer linkages to increase uptake of new climate smart technologies. f. Develop and equip youth with knowledge, skills and facilities for access and utilisation of modern extension services. MAAIF, NARO, MoICT&NG, MoLG, UCDA, DDA, NAGRC&DB, CDO, LGs, Extension service providers, Private sector companies, MDAs, NGOs 3) Strengthen the agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems to adhere to quality standards and grades a. Setup and equip farm service centres within the public service e-service centres for bulk input procurement, storage and distribution. b. Strengthen licensing procedures, inspection, certification, import processing and regulation for improved inputs and new seed varieties c. Reform the current input subsidy programme including: Scaling up the evoucher model of inputs distribution d. Establish and equip 9 regional mechanization centres to increase uptake of agricultural mechanization and labour-saving technologies e. Enforce pre-export verification for all agricultural inputs at source of origin. MAAIF, OWC, NAADS, UNBS, LGs, UCDA, DDA, NAGRC&DB, CDO 4) Increase access and use of water for agricultural production a. Complete the irrigation schemes under construction/rehabilitation including; Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, and Olweny b. Construct new irrigation schemes; Ngenge, Acomai, Atari, Amagoro, Nabigaga, Rwimi, Nyimur, Musambya, Kibimba, Kabuyanda, Matanda, Igogero, Angololo, Namatala, Namulu, Sipi, Unyama, Lumbuye, Palyec, Porongo, Lopei and Imyepi. c. Develop solar-powered small-scale irrigation systems for small holder farmers outside conventional irrigation schemes. MAAIF & MWE, MEMD, Farmers, Cooperatives and associations, UIA, Private Sector, MTIC, MoFPED, UMFSC, BOU THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDPIII) 2020/21 - 2024/25 71 Interventions Actors d. Develop infrastructure and services for bulk water storage and transfer including water abstraction systems, transmission mains, water pumping systems, storage tanks, water distribution networks. e. Promote water use efficiency in agricultural production. 5) Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanisation a. Expand and equip regional agricultural mechanisation and service centres in the 9 agroecological zones. b. Establish agricultural mechanisation manufacturing plants. c. Establish appropriate public and private financing options for agricultural mechanisation. MAAIF, MTIC, Universities, private sector, vocational institutions 6) Increase access and use of digital technologies in agroindustry a. Empower youth to use ICT in developing agro-enterprise innovations; b. Develop ICT modules that can improve extension services and delivery of government input support. MAAIF, MoICT, NITA-U, UCC, UCDA, DDA, NAGRC&DB, CDO, NARO, NAADS 7) Improve land tenure systems and land security mechanisms that promote inclusive agriculture investments: a. Increase the number of farmers with titled land to ensure land tenure security with special attention to the youth, women, PWDS and other vulnerable groups; b. Promote the policy of non-fragmentation of Agricultural land among family members in all agro-ecological zones; c. Secure and efficiently use public agriculture farmlands and ranches; d. Promote innovative land lease models to enable youth access and sustainable use of land. MAAIF, MLHUD, ULC, NARO, NAGRC, UCDA, CDO, DDA, NAADS 8) Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives: a. Sensitize farmers on the benefits of cooperating; b. Support up-coming farmer groups and cooperatives to effectively manage themselves; c. Engage cooperative colleges and colleges of commerce to inculcate cooperative and entrepreneurial skills to the farmers and farmers groups; d. Empower youth to form cooperatives. MAAIF, MTIC, UCDA, DDA, NAGRC&DB, CDO, NAADS, OWC, LGs, Farmers, Cooperatives and associations 9) Strengthen systems for management of pests, vectors and diseases: a. Develop and equip infrastructure and facilities for disease diagnosis and control; b. Develop human capacity for management of pests, vectors and diseases; c. Invest in agricultural drugs manufacture and distribution. MAAIF, MOH, NARO, Private Sector e.g Maama Care 10) Promote sustainable land and environment management practices in line with the agroecological needs: a. Strengthen land, water and soil conservation practices; b. Introduce and upscale agro-forestry for mitigation and climate resilience; c. Reduce and mitigate emissions from agricultural systems through converting waste to energy and other green technologies; d. Reduce agro-chemical pollution of water and land; e. Undertake soil profiling and mapping; f. Build the capacity of youth to practise climate smart agriculture. MAAIF, NFA, MLHUD, UCDA, CDO, NAADS, NARO, NAGRC&DB, OWC, LGs 11) Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labour force at technical and managerial levels. a. Strengthen training and skilling centres for new skills in agroindustry. b. Equip (with industrial training machines and tools), adequately fund and sufficiently staff (with a focus on academic staff) BTVET institutions engaged in agro-industry to implement agro-industrialization programme c. Review the agricultural education curriculum to suit the agroindustry skill needs, including needs of out-of-school youth and focus other areas beyond agronomy, animal science and extension. d. Increase decision making authority of BTVET institutions to increase relevance of programmes conducted by these institutions for the geographical areas they operate. e. Strengthen the capacity of technical and vocational institutions for training agricultural mechanics and technicians. MAAIF, MoES, MTIC, UCDA, CDO, NAADS, NARO, NAGRC&DB, OWC, DDA, LGs 71 NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY 72 Interventions Actors f. Enable access to technical and vocational training to improve skills in the agro-industry, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and the youth. 12) Strengthen the capacity to collect, report, disseminate and use weather or accurate meteorological information. UNMA, MAAIF 13) Strengthen and develop mechanisms to prevent incidences of child labour within the sector and exploitation of the agricultural labour force MOGLSD, MAAIF, NAC, LGs Objective 2: Improve post-harvest handling and storage 1) Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, and cold rooms of various scale and capacities at subcounty, district and zonal levels. MAAIF, MTIC, UWRSA, NAADS, OWC, DDA, UCDA, CDO, NAGRC&DB, LGs Private sector 2) Establish regional post-harvest handling, storage and value addition facilities in key strategic locations; grain in Jinja; Cassava in Gulu; Dairy in Mbarara; Meat in Nakasongola; fresh fruits in Soroti; vegetable oil in Kalangala; beverages in Fort Portal, Fish in Mukono and Rice in Butaleja. MAAIF, MTIC, UWRSA, NAADS, OWC, DDA, UCDA, CDO, NAGRC&DB, TGCU, LGs 3) Improve the transportation and logistics infrastructure such as refrigerated trucks and cold rooms for priority commodities. MAAIF, MTIC, UWRSA, NAADS, OWC, MWT, Private Sector Objective 3: Increase agro-processing and value addition 1) Establish eco-friendly fully serviced agro-industrial parks/export processing zones to stimulate and expand agro-processing. UIA, FZA, MAAIF, MTIC, Private Sector 2) Establish a strategic mechanism for importation of agro-processing technology a. Establish a scholarship and apprenticeship programme in strategic agroindustries b. Establish an exchange programme for practitioners in the agro-industry value chain with countries that have appropriate agro-processing technologies c. Amend the investment law to enable foreign and local investment partnership MAAIF, MoES, MTIC, MDAs, MAAIF, MoES, MTIC MAAIF, Parliament, LRC, UIA, MOFPED 3) Establish new and rehabilitate existing agro-processing industries to minimize negative environmental impacts for processing of key agricultural commodities a. Establish 2 Starch and 3 ethanol processing factories from cassava in Gulu, Tororo and Lira b. Support existing cereal processing facilities to add value for import substitution c. Complete the Uganda Crane Creameries Cooperative Union in Mbarara milk processing plant with a capacity of 500,000 litres per day d. Complete Kayonza, Mabale and Zombo tea factories e. Establish a fertilizer blending factory in Mbale f. Establish two soluble coffee plants and 20 coffee washing stations in central and eastern Uganda g. Establish five new and expand the existing 2 spinning and textile mills h. Establish 10 new garment making factories in cities i. Establish 2 new vegetable oil mills in Lira and Kiryandongo and expand the vegetable oil refinery in Jinja j. Upgrade Soroti fruit factory and establish 5 more fruit factories including; Masaka, Arua, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo k. Establish meat processing factories in Nakasongola and Mbarara l. Establish fish processing factories in Mukono, Jinja, Kamuli and Serere m. Complete Atiak Sugar factory and construct a farmer-based sugar factory in Busoga n. Establish a rice processing factory along the entire value chain in Butaleja o. Establish a cocoa processing factory in Bundibugyo p. Establish youth led agro processing facilities focusing on incubation and demonstration centres q. Enforce micronutrient industrial food fortification of the already identified food vehicles. MAAIF, DDA, MTIC, LGs, UDC, NAADS, PSFU, OWC, UCDA, CDO, MTIC, MOH, NDA, NAGRC&DB, NARO, Academia, MoFPED, UDC, UDB, Private sector 4) Provide affordable, adequate and reliable electricity in the various production zones of the country UEDCL, ERA 72 THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDPIII) 2020/21 - 2024/25 73 Interventions Actors 5) Construct and regularly maintain community access and feeder roads for market access MWT, MAAIF 6) Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labour force at technical and managerial levels in post-harvest handling, storage and value addition MoES, MAAF, MTICUCDA, CDO, DDA, NAGRC&DB, NAADS, OWC Objective 4: Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets 1) Strengthen enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements including; food safety, social and environmental standards, grades, etc. a. Enforce product certification; b. Train farmers and manufacturers on sanitary and phytosanitary standards c. Renovate, build and adequately equip certification laboratory facilities in various strategic locations; d. Regulate cross border informal trade in agro-products. UNBS, MAAIF, MTIC 2) Digitalize acquisition and distribution of agricultural market information a. Develop and implement an integrated agriculture market information system; b. Empower and institutionalise youth participation in the agro-industry value chain especially focusing on packaging and marketing. MAAIF, MICT, MTIC, MOGLSD, UEPB, NITAU 3) Improve agricultural market infrastructure in rural and urban areas a. Develop infrastructure and facilities for rural and urban agricultural markets at district and community levels to meet quality standards. Develop urban agricultural markets in all districts b. Revitalize the warehouse receipt system; c. Revitalize the commodity exchange system. MAAIF, MoLG, MTIC, UWRSA, UCE 4) Improve transportation and logistics facilities for effective product marketing and distribution a. Provide incentives for the acquisition of refrigerated trucks and warehouses at boarder points and landing sites b. Complete the rehabilitation of the meter gauge to facilitate connectivity of agro-industries to markets MAAIF, MTIC, MoWT, URC, Private Sector, LGs 5) Strengthen capacities of public institutions in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities particularly for the selected commodities a. Facilitate Uganda’s diplomatic missions to promote Ugandan products abroad UEPB, MAAIF, MoFA, UCDA, CDO, DDA Objective 5: Increase the mobilization, equitable access and utilization of Agricultural Finance 1) Finalize and implement the Agricultural Finance Policy a. Scale up the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme b. Increase the pool of funds available for agricultural lending including women, youths and rural populations c. Revise the Agricultural credit Facility (ACF) to fund all levels of the agriculture value chains d. Provide incentives to financial institutions to increase agricultural lending MAAIF, MOFPED, BOU, UIRA, UDB, Financial Institutions, MTIC, LGs 2) Review tax levies and other incentives on agricultural insurance products to encourage uptake by farmers. MOFPED, MAAIF UIRA 3) Facilitate organic bottom-up formation of farmers groups (including youth) and cooperatives (production, collective marketing, provision of financial services, and savings mobilization) a. Review legislation aimed at supporting organic bottom-up formation of farmer groups and cooperatives MAAIF, MTIC, UCA, UNFFE 4) Strengthen existing agricultural commodity price stabilization mechanisms for commodities that are vulnerable to high price fluctuations particularly grains, cotton and dairy. a. Scale up the warehouse receipt system and Uganda Commodities Exchange b. Support Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) to complete the development of a commodity segment to trade commodities in addition to equities and bonds MOFPED, MAAIF, MTIC, UWRSA, UCE, MAAIF, USE, MTIC, MOFPED, LGs, Private Sector Interventions Actors NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY 74 5) Develop concessional long-term financing fo Interventions r agricultural infrastructure and Actors capital investments UDB, MOFPED, UIA, UDC, MAAIF, MTIC 6) Support women farmers to transition to agro-business, export trade, and more profitable agricultural enterprises, including skilling and financial incentives (e.g. reduced credit interest rate and finance) MAAIF, MTIC Objective 6: Strengthen institutional coordination for improved service delivery 1) Strengthen linkages between public and private sector in agro-industry a. Strengthen public private partnership models in agro-industrialization MAAIF, MOFPED, MTIC, NAADS, PSFU, CSOs, Private sector, OWC 2) Strengthen coordination of public institutions in design and implementation of policies including access to quality food and food security MAAIF, OPM, NPA, Private Sector